

The Stark Democrat.

VOL. 44. NO. 2.

CANTON, OHIO, JUNE 14, 1877.

A. MCGREGOR & SON Publisher

The Democrat.

Circulation - 2,700.

"No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by any fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result, but the country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns."
—U. S. GRANT.



"I crow because my candidate has 264,000 majority on the popular vote; and 23 majority of the electoral votes."

VOTES STOLEN FROM DEMOCRATS.

FRAUDS ELECT A PRESIDENT.

A RECORD TO BE KEPT STANDING.

The popular vote of Florida "as actually cast."

For Tilden and Hendricks..... 24,439
For Hayes and Wheeler..... 27,174

Majority for Tilden and Hendricks..... 90
The electoral vote of Florida as actually stolen..... 4

The popular vote of Louisiana as actually cast:

For Tilden and Hendricks..... 33,850
For Hayes and Wheeler..... 77,174

Majority for Tilden and Hendricks..... 6,663
The electoral vote of Louisiana as actually stolen..... 8

Number of votes in Florida and Louisiana disfranchised..... 108,298
Number of voters in the country disfranchised..... 4,315,801

Number of electoral votes stolen..... 12
Actual electoral majority for Tilden and Hendricks..... 23

Nominal electoral majority for Hayes and Wheeler..... 1
Popular majority for Tilden and Hendricks..... 264,705

Here we have twelve electoral votes absolutely stolen—a popular majority of 264,705 votes reversed and 4,315,801 voters disfranchised by Republican crime.

STARK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The members of the Stark County Democratic Central Committee elected last Saturday, are requested to meet at the Ogden House, Canton, Saturday afternoon, June 30th. It is hoped the full membership will be present, as business of importance will be brought before the committee for consideration.

JOHNSON SHERICK,
Chairman.

MEXICO says, yes, we will help to quell the raiders of the border.

"HARD TIMES" is the title of an article on our sixth page. It shows shrinkage in values, enormously.

SYLVANUS SWITZER is Central Committee man of Marlboro township, and not J. B. Stickle, as was published last week.

HAYES is more likely to put his party into its coffin, than to build up a new party out of fragments of the old Whig party.

"We believe in and advocate the re-monetization of the silver dollar," &c.—*Repository*.

Our flag is there. Where is Hayes, Sherman & Co., on it? Why did your party demote silver?

SAMUEL J. TILDEN is not the only man during the past year who has been counted out, nor R. B. Hayes the only man counted in by fraud—or partly counted in.

In fitting up a ship for a voyage it is important to balance it well for fair sailing, and in case it should encounter stormy blasts. It is dangerous to have it careen or to get it scuttled. The political ship sometimes requires a little judicious attention. A word to the wise may prove beneficial.

BEN. BUTLER's letter to McVeagh, in this paper, is richness itself. He inquires, wonderingly, if "tricks" and ways that are dark, are "business." We should say certainly, and that is the way Hayes was counted in; just so, Benjamin.

A UNION of Church and State—a set of religious opinions established by force of law, and maintained by force of arms, is foreign to our system of government. Under our Constitution no fettering of the human mind is allowed.

GOVERNOR TILDEN's wise remarks at the Manhattan ovation will be found in this paper, and should be read and pondered over by every Democrat in Stark county. His words have a peculiar significance just now, after the frauds practiced at our late primaries in this county.

HAYES has removed the United States Marshal at New Orleans, Mr. Pitkin, who is indignant and outspoken. He says the world shall know the "inwards" of the late election. He was the active instrument in doing the party work, was confident of the conspirators who played the Hayes fraud there. Hayes now kicks him out, and he promises some juicy exposure when Congress meets.

WE OBJECT TO FRAUD—NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

For the first time in the columns of the STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT we denounce and expose the frauds perpetrated, year after year by a set of unprincipled fellows at our Primary Elections.

In doing this we only state what every prominent Democrat and Republican in the county knows, for the same villainy has been practiced with the other party at the same places and by the same persons. Money is the consideration, opposing candidates being oftentimes equally plundered, the favorite being determined in such case by previous attachment, common familiarity or consanguineous ties.

What we state is also well known to every posted member of our Central Committee—but, alas! nothing can be done, and tame submission has been the rule under this continuous wrong. Not only the gentlemen of the Committee know it, but the candidates nominated, know it; especially those who had a prospectively close contest. This evil has a spreading tendency like other diseased conditions; and we are satisfied, that this year's frauds were not confined to the three polls at North Lawrence, Youngstown Hill, and "Boss" Smith's, though, of course, nowhere equalling these in magnitude and audacity.

At the "Boss's" place (a saloon) and vicinity, are scarcely two dozen Democrats; but that fertile locality sends up to our Central Committee a return of 68; and if more had been needed, the expert could just as easily have made 168! It only needed a little more writing and tallying!

At Youngstown Hill are three Democrats, and in that vicinity not over 18 more, 21 in all; but under the practiced Masters (Tom) of the place comes up a return to our Committee of 109! We breathed easier when it was opened and we saw it was not 209.

But North Lawrence bangs them all, usually, falling short, however, this year, owing, undoubtedly, to the fact, that more was not needed! Had more been needed the count would have been accordingly greater. The poll was held at a grocery store, and the return and the tally-sheet showed 118. All the Democrats in and about that locality would not exceed 40, if they reached that number. Two years ago North Lawrence came booming down against Auditor Sourbeck with a tally of 190, but did not count him out. Last year the central committeeman went over and held the poll with Mr. John Powers, an honest man and worthy Democrat, and only some forty votes were cast, all the Democrats there.

Brother Democrats—what think you of this kind of work? Is it not time it should stop?

We have been told also that the Miners' Union, a secret oath-bound association, determines in Council all such questions, and hence can act as a unit, both at Democratic and Republican primaries. All this does not prevent individual members from plundering candidates who are green enough to tamper with these whiskey dead beats and frauds.

Let no one misunderstand us. We have no personal objection to the gentlemen nominated, and who profited by the frauds. Our business and mission are to enlighten honest Democrats over the county, and expose this scoundrelism. It is the disgrace of Lawrence township, and also Tuscarawas; and our noble Democratic friends thereaway, we well know, sanction no such proceedings.

Four years ago, we were instrumental in getting a county ticket nominated by a county convention; and that year was the first, for a long time, that we carried the county. This plan, however, did not suit certain elements, and the next year the mode of irresponsible voting and illegitimate tallying was resumed, and has continued up to this day!

Now, we say in all seriousness, that the Democratic party is the party of justice and law; and law involves responsibility. Fraud violates all results accomplished thereby, and binds nobody. Bad men and their bad ways may run the party to ruin and disgrace, not to improving victory and reform.

Just now, Democrats are quite sensitive to fraudulent returns, and 8 to 7 counts. Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, with their scoundrel Returning Boards, are still fresh in remembrance. By these frauds, the Electoral Commission counted three States for Hayes, and counted out Mr. Tilden, the People's choice for President. Mr. Tilden, too, it will be remembered, came into prominence by his courage and success in exposing and breaking down the Tweed Ring in New York City. The Democratic party, then, is peculiarly the party of right and fairness; and surely, it is not too much to claim and insist, that our nominating arrangements in Stark county shall be fairly and squarely conducted. Who shall say, Nay?

OLD SONG.

The name "Thomas Morgan" occurs twice in the Democratic poll voting list of names at Fulton at the primary election held there June 2nd, 1877. Thomas Morgan also is in the Youngstown Hill list in the same township, &c., &c.

Big Tom Morgan and Little Tom Morgan, And big Tom Morgan's son, But wouldn't it be a funny thing If all these Morgans were one? And would it not be still funnier If all these Morgans were—none?

SHERIFF RAUCH, it will be seen by the report of the Grand Jury in our court proceedings, does his duty as keeper of the jail. Every one who knows John P. Rauch is well aware that he aims to do his duty in all respects according to law, and with a due regard to humanity.

FRAUD AT MARLBORO POLL.

VOTES CHANGED FROM MCGREGOR TO HAYS.

The Villainy Proved and Shown Over the Signatures of Honest Democrats—Read It.

W. M. Nees and Isaac Lynde had charge of the poll at Marlboro village at the Democratic primary on the 23d inst. These two men brought in the return, showing 51 votes cast—27 for John T. Hays and 24 for John McGregor.

After the count, Mr. A. H. Giberson charged that votes had been changed, and that the count was a fraud.

The following statement, signed by the men themselves, shows that John McGregor received at least 31 out of the 51 votes polled. Had time permitted, no doubt three or four more signatures could have been had.

But giving Mr. Hays all the balance of the 51, it would show that, instead of 27 votes he got but 20. From these 20 ought to be deducted one non-voter, an unpardoned convict; and one cheap Republican who voted a card. But read

THE STATEMENT.

We, the undersigned, Democrats and voters in Marlboro township, voted at the Marlboro poll, on Saturday, June 23, 1877, for John McGregor for Clerk of Courts. To this statement we are willing to be sworn.

A. H. Giberson Peter Heidt
Robert Whitacre Thomas Lyon
Aaron Hollibaugh M. Replonge
H. C. Hirsch J. Wirebaugh
E. G. Hirsch John Hisey
W. F. Jordan Artemas Hisey
O. F. Bailey Levi Switzer
David Harris Daniel Ringer
Paul Mauer Jacob Warbler
Daniel Smith Aaron Snyder
Isaac Switzer Ben Switzer
John R. Taylor Ben Smith
George Boyon Henry Hollibaugh
Josiah Sigler Michael Balmat
Reuben Smith
Matthias Haag

The above requires no comment, and proves that John McGregor got at least 11 majority, instead of John T. Hays getting 3 majority. This seems to have been another Tilden and Hayes count in a small, but effectual way. We need not ask our Democratic friends—What think you of such work?

PRISONER.—At the Republican county convention lately, to nominate a candidate for Judge, Mayor McCarthy offered a series of resolutions endorsing Mr. Hayes's policy. The *Post* (Democratic) says:

"The resolutions were greeted with yelling, hissing, cat-calls, abuse of Hayes, blackguardism and blasphemy. In fact, they raised old Cain generally, and the mob could only be pacified by giving them a chance to vote them down, which they did with a hurrah."

The *Telegraph* (Republican), referring to the introduction of the resolution, says: "From that time forward, for about ten minutes, the meeting resembled an assemblage of unaged madmen, more than a judicial convention, or any other sort of convention of sane men, and all the loud rappings which Chairman Kirk could do with his heavy cane didn't have the slightest effect in repressing the demoniac spirit which exhibited itself."

It also says, in a double headed editorial:

"The uproar and outrageous tumult that disgraced the Judicial Convention yesterday afternoon will surprise no one who has carefully watched the current of events during the past week. Quietly, in the dark, but with desperate earnestness, the rule or ruin element which has so often disgraced the very name of Republicanism, has been at work endeavoring to capture the Convention, and the outbreak of fury and wrath yesterday was natural result of their bitter disappointment."

But two things are certain, the resolutions endorsing the Administration of President Hayes and his policy of peace and reform must be adopted, the stinging insult of yesterday must be retracted, and whoever is nominated must show his skirts to be clear of any affiliation with the disgraceful mob that made yesterday's Convention a second edition of the recent Lafayette Hall riot.

In the last sixty-eight years we have had eleven bank suspensions. The banking institutions of the United States have suspended specie payments ten times since 1808. They suspended specie payments in 1809, in 1813, in 1819, in 1825, in 1834, in 1837, in 1839, in 1841, in 1857 and in 1861, and are still in a state of suspension. In fifty-two years they have produced ten financial panics, each time bringing ruin upon tens of thousands of our people. They averaged a panic every five years. This shows the beauty and the evil of paper currency. It is first inflation, and then inevitable contraction with shrinkage of values. Of course the money gamblers draw the profits.

JUDGE BLACK is reported to have prepared a long article for a leading monthly magazine on the Electoral Commission which will make a decided sensation when published. It is said to reflect severely on the Associate Justices who voted in Hayes. Associate Justice Field was called to Black's home, at York, Pa., last week to listen to the article and make suggestions.

THE Democratic party does not recognize the principle that the end justifies the means. This finds no place in Christian philosophy, but rather as Alexander Pope expresses it—

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or, falling, smiles in exile, or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

"WHAT are we to quarrel about this fall?"—*Repository*.

Fraudulent Hayes.

PRESIDENT TILDEN AND VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS.

Grand Reception in New York City.

MANHATTAN CLUB HOUSE BRILLIANT.

Addresses by Governors Tilden, Hendricks, Robinson and Others.

New York, June 12.—The reception to ex-Governor Hendricks was given in the main saloon of the second story of the Manhattan club house. The innumerable card tables which stood there previously were removed and decorations and flags in taste added. The club house, once a fine residence, has few ornaments except the rich plate mirrors, the fine library furniture, and the massive wainscoting and balustrades and ribbed ceilings along the great hall. As one entered there were life size portraits of the late John Van Buren and Chancellor John Robinson, two of the Presidents of the club. Huge punch bowls were set in the smaller apartments of each floor, and all who desired to indulge in champagne or costlier matters had the privilege of sending to the bar and paying for them.

The Address of Welcome.

At nine o'clock, Robert B. Roosevelt and Augustus Schell brought in Tilden, Hendricks, Robinson and Dorsheimer. The introductory speech was made by Aaron J. Vanderpool who read it from the inside of his hat. He welcomed the de jure candidates for President and Vice President and the de facto candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Tilden was back near Dudley Field, and his nephew, Pelton. He climbed on the little low platform and stood there two or three minutes amidst applause. His speech was as follows:

Speech of the President-elect.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—

Everybody knows that after the recent election, men who were elected by the people President and Vice President of the United States were counted out, and men who were not elected were counted in and seated. I disclaim any thought of personal wrong in noting this transaction. Not by any act or word of mine shall that be dwarfed or degraded into a personal grievance, which is in truth the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals. To every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchise, it is as great a wrong as it is to me, and no less to every man of the minority will the ultimate consequence extend. Evils in government grow by success and by impunity. They do not arrest their own progress. They can never be limited by external force. If men in possession of the government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at elections, such an example will be imitated. Disaffection exists always. Devices to give color of law and false pretenses on which to found fraudulent decisions will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into practice if once confused. In the world's history, changes in succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. It has been our faith and our pride that we had established a mode of a peaceful change to be worked out by the agency of the ballot box.

The Question of Questions.

The question now is, whether our elective system, in its substance as well as its form, is to be maintained. This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled, there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the elective principle. It involves the whole system of popular government.

The people most signally condemn the great wrong which has been done to them. They must strip the example of every thing that can attract imitators. They must refuse a prosperous immunity to crime. This is not all. The people will not be able to trust authors or beneficiaries of wrong to devise remedies, but when those who condemn the wrong shall have the power they must devise measures which shall render a repetition of the wrong forever impossible. If my voice could reach throughout our country, and be heard in its remotest hamlet, I would say, be of good cheer. The Republic will live. The institutions of our fathers will not expire in shame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and re-established. Successful wrong never appears so triumphant as on the very eve of its fall. Seven years ago, a corrupt dynasty culminated in its power over the millions of people who live in the city of New York. It had conquered or bribed or flattered and won almost everybody into acquiescence. It appeared to be invincible. A year or two later its members were in penitentiaries or in exile. History abounds in similar examples. We must believe in the right and in the future. A great and noble nation will not sever its political from its moral life.

Mr. Tilden was shaken hands with by several persons after he concluded and by none with more devotion than his nephew Pelton. He took a place beside the platform, rather back in the crowd, and being small of stature was lost there except when by some gap in the front line his more pallid face and still pugnacious under-lip was revealed in attractive reflection.

The following was Mr. Hendricks's speech:

Speech of the Vice President Elect.

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the honor you do me. I appreciate it in part as an expression of personal respect and confidence, but more as a declaration and assurance of your support of the principles and policies which, in honorable association with your distinguished citizen, I was made a representative in the political contest of last year. I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor you show me, more highly because of your devotion to the political principles which experience has shown to be essential to the preservation of good and pure government and the prosperity of the people.

Very earnestly the Democrats of this great city and State of Indiana, as also of other States contended for and demanded the restoration of local self-government in all the States where it had been denied. They insisted upon a revision throughout the entire public service in expenditures, not by hundreds, nor yet by thousands, but by millions annually. Therein was involved also a great reduction of the vast army of office holders, and the substitution of an honest for a dishonest administration. Contending for results so notably right and honorable, their cause was grand and their victory glorious, and I will not disturb the pleasure of this occasion by undertaking to recount the means whereby the will and judgment of the people were defeated. The result as declared in Florida and in Louisiana and at Washington is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country for the obvious reason that it was not true. A great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth, and never upon fraud, though successful through technicality.

Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or a whole of the policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year even that we cannot remove or quiet discontent. The Democrats will make no factious opposition, nor will they seek to embarrass the de facto administration, but will sustain it in what is right because it is right, and for the welfare of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. The people cannot allow the selection of their Chief Magistrate to become a thing of chance or sharp practice. The first fraud triumphant in American history must be assigned its proper place among the crimes against popular government, and made so odious that no party will dare to attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must be inaugurated. Until that is settled and made sure, no Democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way not by allurements of office nor even by a strong appeal in abandonment by the administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies, and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. Democrats will not intrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule, in accordance with Constitutional provisions.

All the Democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free Republican governments are once more allowed to the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive, and the burdens of the government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor, and that productions will increase and lands advance in price, but they know that in the language of Gov. Morton, "It had become inevitable." Good government in the States was not a free will offering upon the altars of the country. For years Democrats had contended in Congress and before the people for free Republican States throughout the South, and finally it became inevitable, because the right and true were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this, corruption and reason to stand more firmly with their party out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute, but animated by the spirit of our institutions, and inspired by the sentiment of the right of local self-government which is inherent in the people. The Democratic party during the past ten years has restored one State after another, until now, the tread of the soldier is heard in no legislative hall, but in every State the people are governed by laws of their own enacting, and by officers of their own choosing. (Applause.)

My fellow citizens, my home is in the west, and my associations have been with the people of that section. Among you personally I am almost a stranger, but I am received by you with open arms and cordial greetings. I need not say to you that I am gratified because of this fact; it has more than a personal significance (cheers). Does it not declare that we have no sectional political sentiments and that we will have no sectional policies. Some may say that we ought to have and must have an eastern policy, while others will say that we must have a western policy, but it seems to me that a New Yorker or Indian should understand better than that, and that our legislative and administrative policy shall be as broad and comprehensive as the commerce, the trade and the commerce they are to influence. (Cheers.) Does not the trade of the great cities of the Atlantic extend beyond the mountains? Does it not pass the Mississippi and go across the Missouri wherever a new home is built upon the receding border, where a new farm is made far out even into the shadows of the Rocky mountains. Whenever an additional bale of cotton is produced in Louisiana and in Texas it adds something to the wealth and greatness of the city. Is there a New Yorker who, as he walks up and down this great Broadway, hears and feels only the throbbing of a local commerce. Let such a man break loose from the narrow habits of his life. Let him go out into the great cotton growing and grain growing regions of the country, nor let him stop until he shall hear the waves of the Pacific dashing against the golden shores of California, and he will go back better prepared to judge of the magnitude, and the involved interests that are affected by the policy, commercial and financial, of the country. Successful enterprise and development in remote parts of the country are as certainly and most as directly connected with the prosperity of this city as are the permanent and valuable improvements made upon your distant streets. I have said this under the influence of the sentiment that in respect to production and trade and commerce the East, West and South are one; and I recognize so many a hostility of interests between any of the sections of our great country. (Cheers.) A wise and just policy will alike and almost equally promote the prosperity of each section. Your judgment, men of New York City, should be as broad and comprehensive as the influence of your commerce, and as far reaching as the distant lines of your trade.

The Late Election Fraud.

I have but one word more to say. The outrage lately committed upon the rights of the people, not upon me and Governor Tilden, except that we are citizens of

ment and the prosperity of the people.

Very earnestly the Democrats of this great city and State of Indiana, as also of other States contended for and demanded the restoration of local self-government in all the States where it had been denied. They insisted upon a revision throughout the entire public service in expenditures, not by hundreds, nor yet by thousands, but by millions annually. Therein was involved also a great reduction of the vast army of office holders, and the substitution of an honest for a dishonest administration. Contending for results so notably right and honorable, their cause was grand and their victory glorious, and I will not disturb the pleasure of this occasion by undertaking to recount the means whereby the will and judgment of the people were defeated. The result as declared in Florida and in Louisiana and at Washington is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country for the obvious reason that it was not true. A great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth, and never upon fraud, though successful through technicality.

Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or a whole of the policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year even that we cannot remove or quiet discontent. The Democrats will make no factious opposition, nor will they seek to embarrass the de facto administration, but will sustain it in what is right because it is right, and for the welfare of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. The people cannot allow the selection of their Chief Magistrate to become a thing of chance or sharp practice. The first fraud triumphant in American history must be assigned its proper place among the crimes against popular government, and made so odious that no party will dare to attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must be inaugurated. Until that is settled and made sure, no Democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way not by allurements of office nor even by a strong appeal in abandonment by the administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies, and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. Democrats will not intrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule, in accordance with Constitutional provisions.

All the Democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free Republican governments are once more allowed to the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive, and the burdens of the government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor, and that productions will increase and lands advance in price, but they know that in the language of Gov. Morton, "It had become inevitable." Good government in the States was not a free will offering upon the altars of the country. For years Democrats had contended in Congress and before the people for free Republican States throughout the South, and finally it became inevitable, because the right and true were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this, corruption and reason to stand more firmly with their party out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute, but animated by the spirit of our institutions, and inspired by the sentiment of the right of local self-government which is inherent in the people. The Democratic party during the past ten years has restored one State after another, until now, the tread of the soldier is heard in no legislative hall, but in every State the people are governed by laws of their own enacting, and by officers of their own choosing. (Applause.)

My fellow citizens, my home is in the west, and my associations have been with the people of that section. Among you personally I am almost a stranger, but I am received by you with open arms and cordial greetings. I need not say to you that I am gratified because of this fact; it has more than a personal significance (cheers). Does it not declare that we have no sectional political sentiments and that we will have no sectional policies. Some may say that we ought to have and must have an eastern policy, while others will say that we must have a western policy, but it seems to me that a New Yorker or Indian should understand better than that, and that our legislative and administrative policy shall be as broad and comprehensive as the commerce, the trade and the commerce they are to influence. (Cheers.) Does not the trade of the great cities of the Atlantic extend beyond the mountains? Does it not pass the Mississippi and go across the Missouri wherever a new home is built upon the receding border, where a new farm is made far out even into the shadows of the Rocky mountains. Whenever an additional bale of cotton is produced in Louisiana and in Texas it adds something to the wealth and greatness of the city. Is there a New Yorker who, as he walks up and down this great Broadway, hears and feels only the throbbing of a local commerce. Let such a man break loose from the narrow habits of his life. Let him go out into the great cotton growing and grain growing regions of the country, nor let him stop until he shall hear the waves of the Pacific dashing against the golden shores of California, and he will go back better prepared to judge of the magnitude, and the involved interests that are affected by the policy, commercial and financial, of the country. Successful enterprise and development in remote parts of the country are as certainly and most as directly connected with the prosperity of this city as are the permanent and valuable improvements made upon your distant streets. I have said this under the influence of the sentiment that in respect to production and trade and commerce the East, West and South are one; and I recognize so many a hostility of interests between any of the sections of our great country. (Cheers.) A wise and just policy will alike and almost equally promote the prosperity of each section. Your judgment, men of New York City, should be as broad and comprehensive as the influence of your commerce, and as far reaching as the distant lines of your trade.

The Late Election Fraud.

I have but one word more to say. The outrage lately committed upon the rights of the people, not upon me and Governor Tilden, except that we are citizens of

ment and the prosperity of the people.

Very earnestly the Democrats of this great city and State of Indiana, as also of other States contended for and demanded the restoration of local self-government in all the States where it had been denied. They insisted upon a revision throughout the entire public service in expenditures, not by hundreds, nor yet by thousands, but by millions annually. Therein was involved also a great reduction of the vast army of office holders, and the substitution of an honest for a dishonest administration. Contending for results so notably right and honorable, their cause was grand and their victory glorious, and I will not disturb the pleasure of this occasion by undertaking to recount the means whereby the will and judgment of the people were defeated. The result as declared in Florida and in Louisiana and at Washington is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country for the obvious reason that it was not true. A great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth, and never upon fraud, though successful through technicality.

Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or a whole of the policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year even that we cannot remove or quiet discontent. The Democrats will make no factious opposition, nor will they seek to embarrass the de facto administration, but will sustain it in what is right because it is right, and for the welfare of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. The people cannot allow the selection of their Chief Magistrate to become a thing of chance or sharp practice. The first fraud triumphant in American history must be assigned its proper place among the crimes against popular government, and made so odious that no party will dare to attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must be inaugurated. Until that is settled and made sure, no Democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way not by allurements of office nor even by a strong appeal in abandonment by the administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies, and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. Democrats will not intrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule, in accordance with Constitutional provisions.

All the Democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free Republican governments are once more allowed to the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive, and the burdens of the government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor, and that productions will increase and lands advance in price, but they know that in the language of Gov. Morton, "It had become inevitable." Good government in the States was not a free will offering upon the altars of the country. For years Democrats had contended in Congress and before the people for free Republican States throughout the South, and finally it became inevitable, because the right and true were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this, corruption and reason to stand more firmly with their party out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute, but animated by the spirit of our institutions, and inspired by the sentiment of the right of local self-government which is inherent in the people. The Democratic party during the past ten years has restored one State after another, until now, the tread of the soldier is heard in no legislative hall, but in every State the people are governed by laws of their own enacting, and by officers of their own choosing. (Applause.)

My fellow citizens, my home is in the west, and my associations have been with the people of that section. Among you personally I am almost a stranger, but I am received by you with open arms and cordial greetings. I need not say to you that I am gratified because of this fact; it has more than a personal significance (cheers). Does it not declare that we have no sectional political sentiments and that we will have no sectional policies. Some may say that we ought to have and must have an eastern policy, while others will say that we must have a western policy, but it seems to me that a New Yorker or Indian should understand better than that, and that our legislative and administrative policy shall be as broad and comprehensive as the commerce, the trade and the commerce they are to influence. (Cheers.) Does not the trade of the great cities of the Atlantic extend beyond the mountains? Does it not pass the Mississippi and go across the Missouri wherever a new home is built upon the receding border, where a new farm is made far out even into the shadows of the Rocky mountains. Whenever an additional bale of cotton is produced in Louisiana and in Texas it adds something to the wealth and greatness of the city. Is there a New Yorker who, as he walks up and down this great Broadway, hears and feels only the throbbing of a local commerce. Let such a man break loose from the narrow habits of his life. Let him go out into the great cotton growing and grain growing regions of the country, nor let him stop until he shall hear the waves of the Pacific dashing against the golden shores of California, and he will go back better prepared to judge of the magnitude, and the involved interests that are affected by the policy, commercial and financial, of the country. Successful enterprise and development in remote parts of the country are as certainly and most as directly connected with the prosperity of this city as are the permanent and valuable improvements made upon your distant streets. I have said this under the influence of the sentiment that in respect to production and trade and commerce the East, West and South are one; and I recognize so many a hostility of interests between any of the sections of our great country. (Cheers.) A wise and just policy will alike and almost equally promote the prosperity of each section. Your judgment, men of New York City, should be as broad and comprehensive as the influence of your commerce, and as far reaching as the distant lines of your trade.

The Late Election Fraud.

I have but one word more to say. The outrage lately committed upon the rights of the people, not upon me and Governor Tilden, except that we are citizens of

ment and the prosperity of the people.

Very earnestly the Democrats of this great city and State of Indiana, as also of other States contended for and demanded the restoration of local self-government in all the States where it had been denied. They insisted upon a revision throughout the entire public service in expenditures, not by hundreds, nor yet by thousands, but by millions annually. Therein was involved also a great reduction of the vast army of office holders, and the substitution of an honest for a dishonest administration. Contending for results so notably right and honorable, their cause was grand and their victory glorious, and I will not disturb the pleasure of this occasion by undertaking to recount the means whereby the will and judgment of the people were defeated. The result as declared in Florida and in Louisiana and at Washington is not and cannot be made